

VINITA DAILY CHIEFTAIN.

VOL XIV. NO. 110.

VINITA, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY

WOODROW WILSON NEXT PRESIDENT

(By Herman A. Metz)

Once again the quadrennial battle is on for the greatest political prize in the world—a four-year term, with privilege of renewal, of the presidency of the United States—an office which, however, "republican" may be the methods and conditions of its attainment, or "democratic" the time-limit of its tenure, is really, while it endures practically as powerful an executive sovereignty, as anywhere exists—not, indeed, in respect of the literary theory of it attributes, but certainly in view of the variety, extent and importance of the interests and affairs which it can affect and the degree in which it affects them.

This year, for the first time in many years, the really noticeable contestants for this prize are not two, but three: one of the two great parties which have traditionally been the only ones to be seriously considered, having itself suddenly become two parties, as though by "fission," that physiological process which high authority defines as follows: "Reproducing or multiplying by fission, or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual: it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes and other low organisms." To the same effect the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "There are organisms which are fissionary, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms, so diffused in the vitality of the original organism." Some such rather excruciating experience having been undergone, apparently, by the republican party, of glorious memory, we find it now in two segments, pretty "completely separated," an each of which accordingly (and particularly one of them) now forms a "fresh independent organism," confronting its twin, in a dais, the democratic party, in the stricken field into which these three champions have now all been noisily ushered by their blatant heralds, to fight out the great triangular duel of which the presidency is to be the prize.

If my metaphors are mixed, the confusion may pass as a not inappropriate feature of an informal comment on a situation than which nothing could well be conceived as exhibiting a more bewildering, grotesque, topsy-turvy, inter-misplacement of its elements; one widely noted symptom of which is one which we might most suitably designate by Mrs. Malaprop's delicious phrase: "A (mad) derangement of epithets." For it may be as political "epithets," post mortem memorial characterizations, that the epithets, which Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt have been lavishing upon one another, may soon, in the light of events, come to be regarded.

After what is perhaps the shortest and speediest political career on record, and after a contest in the convention perhaps unexampled in respect of length, intensity and bitterness, the present governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson, has attained, under what, to many, appear to be on the whole decidedly auspicious circumstances, that near-climax or high stage and degree of political success, of political ascent, which consists of the official candidacy for the presidency of the United States, as the nominee of the democratic party, that one of the two great parties of tradition which, unlike its recently "fissioned" quondam rival, to all appearances still preserves its "integrity," in the sense, at least, of its continuing to be one party, unbroken, undivided, with substantially the whole of its normal vote at least presumably available and likely to prove actually forthcoming, for the electoral benefit of its candidate, during the interesting crisis which is to occur on next election day.

In this situation, everything considered, what of Wilson's chances of becoming president? Should he be elected, what of his chances of real success in being president, of his so serving us in that high office as that he will have won glory for himself and procured real, important, lasting benefits to the country?

My own opinion is that our candidate's chances of success, both in becoming and in being president during the next term, may without irrationality and quite sincerely be pronounced to be gratifying good. This, let me say, is not the conventional, half-bluffing, professional optimism of the party member, "accepting" the convention's programme, not only as one, to be

loyally supported, but also as one which he must loudly profess to believe wise, desirable and assured of success, no matter how far otherwise he may really think.

The opinion above expressed is really my own actual, candid judgment in the matter.

There are difficulties and causes for doubt, of course. Mr. Wilson was finally nominated only after a long and bitter struggle, during which it was only too clearly shown that a majority of the delegates did not regard him as their "first choice." What finally procured for him the required two-thirds vote, was undoubtedly the acceptance, by a number of western delegates, of the claim made on his behalf, that he was more genuinely, or more obviously, or more intensely, or uncompromisingly, a "progressive" (whatever that may mean) than any other of the conspicuous candidates.

Now this question as a progressiveness, while its injection into the problem under the condition of that particular crisis undoubtedly operated to his advantage, may well prove to have later caused him to be confronted with an embarrassing and even dangerous dilemma in the very different conditions of the longer continuing stages subsequent to the nomination.

That greater "progressiveness" which, when only abstractly "imputed" to him for righteousness, won for him the nominating votes of those demanding that sort of thing, without proving fatally prohibitory of the support of these differently minded, might easily, if and when it should later have to be expressed more definitely and in detail, prove to be, either dangerously disappointing and unsatisfactory to "progressive" enthusiasts, or, on the other hand, equally or even more dangerously alarming and repellent to voters of the other, the so-called "reactionary," school. It is a question of fact, for instance, whether the candidate's carefully prepared "speech of acceptance," by the very qualities which have won for it the warm approval and commendation of the great eastern papers and business men—who are openly and scornfully opposed to what in "the west" are called "progressive" policies—will not seriously endanger his popularity at the polls in those regions and with these voters whose enthusiasm for "progressiveness" is quite as great, to say the least, as the enthusiasm for "sane and safe" conservatism is among the others.

All this I realize, and I candidly admit that, but for the "spontaneous self-division" which has just happened to the late lamented republican party, we might well fear a possible other defeat due to the failure of one wing or the other of our party to support our candidate. But in the actual case it seems incredible that the party unity which, after all, did survive that awful struggle in Baltimore, can possibly be so far impaired in the actual voting at the polls, by the unorganized, unavowed, unconcerted dissatisfaction of individuals, as to counteract appreciably the terrific vote reducing effect wrought upon our adversaries by that "complete separation" into two bitterly hostile segments, which occurred at Chicago. Wilson will almost certainly get the great bulk of our usual vote, and very probably thousands of votes from ex-republicans who will prefer his "progressiveness" to Roosevelt's and his "conservatism" to Taft's and who, by thus going to him, will feel that they are "taking to the woods," and thereby avoiding both the "dismal swamp" of Taftism, and the "erupting volcano" of Rooseveltism.

Hopeful of Wilson's election, I am also confident of the success and substantial utility of the country of his administration. I believe him to be on the one hand sincere in his professions of interest in certain proposed reforms, of some of which I cannot conscientiously approve, but, on the other hand, I am convinced that he is too intelligent, too well informed, and too careful of his reputation for sense and patriotism, to go to dangerous lengths, in actual practice, in any attempt to carry out impracticable or unjust policies, no matter how earnestly pressed upon him by well-meaning but mistaken visionaries.

Black Leg Among Cattle.

Dr. Ben F. Dobkins, state veterinarian passed through from Welch to Big Cabin last evening and says that black leg is raging among cattle in this part of the state. He says it will be well for the farmers to look after their cattle closely, and that they can get all the vaccine they want free of charge by writing to the Stillwater experiment station, Stillwater, Okla., and giving the number of cattle they have sick.

BILL MURRAY AND SIDNEY SUGGS

Speak From Platform Made of Alfalfa Bales.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 4.—Col. Sidney Suggs, of Ardmore, state highway commissioner, and Wm. H. Murray, of Tishomingo, democratic candidate for congressman at large, addressed a large crowd of people Saturday night, on the federal square. The platform from which they spoke was made of alfalfa bales. Col Suggs spoke for forty minutes on good roads, the state highway and urged county organization in behalf of good thoroughfares. Mr. Murray arraigned the tendencies of socialism as anarchistic and threatening to American institutions.

Mr. Murray stated that he believed that Wilson would get the popular and the electoral vote. He said, however, that the democratic party would be on trial for the next four years and that the only way to give them a fair chance was to elect a democratic house as well and then if they did not fulfill their part of the contract that they should be kicked out. It is the desire of the progressives to pass laws that will rectify the present evils. There are those who say what is the use of progressives. The man sitting on an iceberg is and the man who sits in the road is also moving because progress is moving. But we must pass laws so that men can have something to eat and something to wear for the protection of themselves or they will stand ready with bombs and we will have a worse revolution than the French revolution ever was. There are evils which are now undermining the government and chief of these is the growing socialism which is fast spreading over the country.

The ultimate aim of socialism is the destruction of home, family, state and the Christian religion. They are seeking to abolish the wage system and equality. This sounds good said Mr. Murray, but to do away with the wage system you would first have to strip every man of his property. The farmer would farm for the commune. The barber would work for the commune and nobody would own anything. There could be no money because one man would inevitably get more than the other man. All you would get would be enough to eat and something to wear, not of your own choosing. They oppose the inheritance tax for if this would be abolished then money would revert to the state. For this reason they would oppose the family. We say society is builded on the family, the socialists say on the individual. Among the party too ninety per cent are infidels. They hold their meetings on Sunday. In contrast to this, Mr. Murray alluded to how O. J. Fleming had made the resolution at the Baltimore convention to adjourn from Saturday until Monday. The democratic party has a respect for the Sabbath and the republican party has a respect for the Sabbath. Socialism opposes the family for they say on it is based the inheritance of money. They say monogamy was founded on this doctrine. Mr. Murray then spoke of their lack of patriotism, their free marriages and the dangers of the system to Christianity.

SHOT OVER TEN CENTS.

Oklahoma's New County Has Its First Serious Crime.

Temple, Okla., Sept. 4.—The new county of Cotton had its first tragedy today, when G. C. Blackwood, newly elected treasurer, shot Arthur Graham, 23 years old, in an altercation over a disputed ice delivery amounting to ten cents. A quarrel arose and Blackwood drew a revolver and Graham fled. Blackwood shot twice, striking his opponent both times in the back. Blackwood left on the afternoon train for Walter to surrender to Sheriff Mullins of Cotton county. The wounds are dangerous.

To Members of Commercial Club Band. Gentlemen: Permit us to thank you for your kindness on Labor Day, in appearing in full uniform and heading the parade to the ball park, and for the musical numbers executed both there and at the public square. Your music, which needs no eulogium from us, was no small feature of the afternoon's entertainment. Believe us to be, Yours sincerely, MILFORD-BERGER BALL TEAM.

C. N. HASKELL WILL NOT DEBATE

Colonel Now Leaves Little Ground For Argument, Oklahoman Says.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 4.—When Theodore Roosevelt visited Oklahoma two years ago Governor Haskell, who was then also treasurer of the national democratic committee, challenged him to a debate on political questions. When asked as to what course he would pursue on the occasion of Colonel Roosevelt's trip through the state this month the former governor said he would not renew his challenge. Among the reasons given Mr. Haskell states that "Mr. Roosevelt's present platform and contentions seem to be so much along the line of Jeffersonian democracy and the demands of the common people that there would be little ground for debate between us." Governor Haskell then decided that he preferred to give out a signed statement, which in part follows:

Two years ago I occupied a position of responsibility to the democratic party of Oklahoma, which made it my duty to defend the party against any of its opponents and I believe that Mr. Roosevelt's ideas and policies of government at that time were at war with the ideas of the Oklahoma democracy. At the present time, however, I am simply one of the democratic rank and file, and others, who I believe are able to represent the democratic party and should do so, and are responsible to the party for leadership and defense, have first right to speak for the party.

Mr. Roosevelt's present platform and contentions seem to be so much along the line of Jeffersonian democracy and the demands of the common people that there would be little ground for debate between us. The people of the United States are so much in need of the services of capable and fearless men that there is no propriety in controversy unless there is a substantial difference on public questions. I have no thought of the past, but live in the present and for the future of our country, and have had no time nor opportunity to analyze carefully Mr. Roosevelt's policies and contentions, hence I have no right to deny or criticize his present policies, and I have seen enough of this world to know that criticism is not just unless it is founded upon substantial evidence.

We also realize that every defender of the rights of the common people, especially those who are vigorous and determined in the battle for good government, are constantly subjected to vicious criticisms without justice or proper intent.

Fully realizing that while theorists may devise and advocate policies of government, I also realize that there are few men with the genius, vigor and courage to fearlessly meet the organized opposition of honest government and enforce the laws. No public official whose duty to the people is well performed will ever escape the vicious assaults and slanderous attacks which the agencies of corruption will heap upon those that they cannot control.

C. N. HASKELL.

SOUTHERN VETS IN SESSION

Ada Royal Host to Confederate Warriors, Sons And Daughters—Year's Death Toll Greater Than Any.

Ada, Okla., Sept. 4.—With between four and five hundred veterans and nearly one thousand sons and daughters of the confederacy present, the annual state reunion opened here Wednesday at 9 o'clock. There were more than two thousand people at the normal building.

Not a thing has come up to mar the pleasure of the visitors. The army tents on the campus, the free dining service and the immense space in the building for the meetings make everything pleasant for these honored visitors. In fact, as they group together and talk over past times, they seem immensely happy.

The reunion was called to order by State Commander D. M. Hailey. In

OPEN SEASON FOR CHICKEN

The open season for prairie chicken under the Oklahoma game law commences today and will continue until November 1. The birds, formerly numerous at lower Oklahoma, seem to have disappeared as the land was broken up and put into cultivation and can now only be found in a few localities in western Oklahoma along the Texas border. The bag limit is fifteen a day, 100 in a season.

The dove season has been on for fifteen days, runnings from August 15 to May 1, and many sportsmen already have been practicing for the quail season, which does not open until November 15, continuing until February 1. The bag limit is twenty-five in one day, 150 in a season. Wild turkey can be killed from November 15 to January 1, with a limit of three for the season. One gobbler may be killed by a hunter fortunate enough to locate one, between March 15 and April 15.

Brady Gets Big Ovation.

Frank Brady, candidate for congress from the Third Kansas district, who is a brother of our townsman Edward H. Brady was given many ovations by the large masses that assembled at the Baxter Springs reunion last week, so says the Joplin Tribune. The Tribune predicts that the brilliant democrat will beat Phil Campbell, his republican opponent by a handsome majority, although he is in a republican district. Mr. Brady has many friends in Oklahoma who wish him success.

A Good Company.

The Fred C. Stein Stock company that is showing at the Grand this week is a exceptionally good company and those who have been missing the show this week are missing a treat. Each and every one of the actors are good and the plays so far this week have pleased the audience. Manager Dan Myers is to be congratulated upon securing this good company at popular prices.

Louis Nipp & Co., have the contract for putting in the heating appliances, metal roofing and cornish for the Big Cabin school building. Also a steel selling for a Fairland store building.

AMONG RECENT ARRIVALS ARE THE

NEWEST DRAPERY FABRICS

Of Madras, Scrim, Swiss, Etc., in all Desirable Colorings.

Prices 19c to 50c the Yard

Also Lace Curtains

Nottinghams, Cable Net, Etc., in Singles and Pairs. Priced at 65c to \$3.98

New Room Size and Small Rugs in all grades and prices.

Table Linens

Fancy Linens

Bed Linen

Towels and Toweling

Bed Spreads, Etc.

NOTICE! Mrs. Doolittle, an expert Corsetier, representing the Gossard Corset Company, will be at our store Monday, September the 9th.



WE MOVE ABOUT NOV. 1st